

We are using the BERT(Binary Encoder Representation of Transformers) for training a model. We will use the pre-trained text to text h5 model provided by the hugging face library. The model is trained on a large corpus of text and thus helps learn the word embeddings easily. We have chosen this model to get rid of the large and the long process of model training. Transfer learning is the new state-of-the-art technology and hence we are using a pre-trained model for that.

▼ PART - 1

In this part we are going to load the pretrained model from the transformers library and do the required text preprocessing. After that we will get the predictions for all the articles provided to us in the test file and store them in submission file

```
%pip install transformers==2.8.0
import torch
import json
import csv
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from transformers import T5Tokenizer, T5ForConditionalGeneration, T5Config
```



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```

↳ 0  Acnesol Gel is an antibiotic that fights bacte...
   1  Ambrodil Syrup is used for treating various re...
   2  Augmentin 625 Duo Tablet is a penicillin-type ...
   3  Azithral 500 Tablet is an antibiotic used to t...
   4  Alkasol Oral Solution is a medicine used in th...
Name: Introduction, dtype: object

```

```

def preprocess(text):
    text = text.strip().replace("\n", "")
    text = "summarize: " + text
    return text

```

```

for i in range(len(data)):
    data[i] = preprocess(data[i])

```

```

summaries = []

```

Now its time to tokenize all the text using thee tokenizer provided to us.

```

def process(text):
    tokenized_text = tokenizer.encode(text, return_tensors="pt").to(device)
    summary_ids = pretrained_model.generate(tokenized_text,
                                             num_beams=4,
                                             no_repeat_ngram_size=2,
                                             min_length=50,
                                             max_length=100,
                                             early_stopping=True)
    output = tokenizer.decode(summary_ids[0], skip_special_tokens=True)
    summaries.append(output)

```

```

for text in data[:10]:
    process(text)

```

```

...

```

Saving the summaries in the submission file

```
data = pd.read_excel("/content/TASK.xlsx", skiprows = 1)
data["Summary"] = summaries
data.to_csv("submission.csv", index = False)
```

▼ PART-2

Now in this section we are going to make the same function but this function will take a sentence from the user and the lengths of output required by the model.

```
def processSentence(text, min, max):
    tokenized_text = tokenizer.encode(text, return_tensors="pt").to(device)
    summary_ids = pretrained_model.generate(tokenized_text,
                                           num_beams=4,
                                           no_repeat_ngram_size=2,
                                           min_length=min,
                                           max_length=max,
                                           early_stopping=True)
    output = tokenizer.decode(summary_ids[0], skip_special_tokens=True)
    return output
```

Now we are required to take the input from the user and ask for the minimum and the maximum length of the summary from the user and then do the processing of the input to get the output

```
text = input("Enter the text: ")
min = input("Enter the minimum summary length: ")
max = input("Enter the maximum summary length: ")
text = preprocess(text)
output = processSentence(text, int(min), int(max))
print(output)
```

